THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—*WISE.*

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T. J. Hellaps, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

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AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N.C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST, 1840.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.			
6 Thursday,	5 10	6 56				
7 Friday,	5 11	6 55	*For August, 1840.*			
8 Saturday,	5 12	6 54			d. h. m.	
9 Sunday,	5 13	6 53	First	4	11	53 even.
10 Monday,	5 13	6 52	Full	13	1	54 morn.
11 Tuesday,	5 14	6 51	Last	20	6	56 morn.
12 Wednesday	5 15	6 50	New	27	1	23 morn.

SKETCH OF THE REMARKS OF Mr. STANLY,

On the "bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1840."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 29.

The following sections of the bill being read, viz.

"For compensation to the officers and clerks of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, six thousand dollars.

"For pay of laborers in the various departments of the same, three thousand five hundred dollars.

"For wastage of gold, and for contingent expenses of the same, two thousand five hundred dollars."

Mr. STANLY said: Mr. Chairman, during the last Congress, a motion was made to strike out this appropriation altogether. I opposed that motion then; I oppose it now. It is, I fear, sir, too true that this branch mint has been thus far a mere humbug.—I fear, sir, it is destined to be a useless tax upon the nation. But I oppose the proposition to discontinue operations there before the experiment has been tested. It has been in operation but two years. And as N. Carolina has hitherto had little from the General Government comparatively, I am more unwilling to take from her whatever advantage this branch mint may be.

But, sir, while I cannot consent to stop operations there, I wish to reduce the salary of the Superintendent, who has, from evidence in my possession, wasted the public money, and been anxious more to secure his own comfort than to serve his country. I move, therefore, sir, to insert in this bill the words "provided that not more than three hundred dollars a year be allowed the Superintendent as his salary." I wish, sir, to test the pretended democracy of some gentlemen on this floor. The Administration party have now a decided majority in this House. I demand of them some evidence of their sincerity in opposing extravagance. I will point them to what I think is an instance of abuse of station in this Superintendent, and I call especially on my Van Buren colleagues to join me in this effort to reduce the salary of this odour-loving officer.

I hold in my hand a document printed during the last Congress, (25th Congress, 3d session doc. 189,) and in examining this, on the 31 page, I read as follows:

"Annual expenses of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., exclusive of the buildings, machinery, and enclosing grounds, apparatus, tools, and fixtures, agreeably to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th Feb. 1840.

1837. Officers and Clerks,		$10,466 66
Wastage of gold and contingent expenses,	5,500 00	
Compensation to laborers,	1,500 00	
		$17,466 66
1838. Officers and clerk,		$7,000 00
Wastage of gold and contingent expenses,	5,400 00	
Compensation to laborers,	3,600 00	
		$16,000 00

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, Feb. 6, 1839.
"T. L. SMITH, *Register.*"

By this, it will be seen also, on the first page of this document, that this branch mint did not commence operations until "*December*, 1837." Here, then, we observe that the officers and clerks received more money in 1837, although the mint was in operation but one month of the year, than they did for the whole of 1838!

1837. Officers and clerks - -	$10,466 66
1838. Officers and clerks - -	7,000 00
	$3,466 66

Three thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars more in 1837 than in 1838 for "officers and clerks."

1837. Wastage of gold, and contingent expenses - -	$5,500 00
1838. Wastage of gold, and contingent expenses - -	5,400 00
	$100 00

One hundred dollars more for contingent expenses, also, for 1837 than for 1838.

My curiosity, as well as a sense of duty, prompted me to inquire how this could be. And having been placed on the Committee on the Expenditures of the Public Buildings, I had an opportunity of examining into this building.

I have examined the "contingent expenses" of this mint, and, though I have but commenced the investigation, I have found a beautiful specimen of economy in the Superintendent's accounts. I wish to remark, Mr. Chairman, before hand, that I do not know this Superintendent. If I ever saw him, I do not remember it. I am not operated on by unkind feelings. I discharge my duty, and, in so doing, if I give offence, I must answer for it, and I hope I am ready to do so.

But, sir, he is a regular *professing* democrat; he thinks the banks are dangerous institutions, no doubt; he goes for hard money, too, I suppose. He certainly understands "wastage of gold" pretty well, if this document speaks the truth; and, coming from the department, I suppose it does.

This Superintendent, besides other things, is, I learn, a bank stockholder and a bank director! Yes, *sir*; "tell it not in Gath." The Superintendent of a branch mint, coining hard money, belonging to the party that promised the People gold and silver as a common currency, attending political meetings, advocating a divorce of Bank, and State, is really, I am informed, a bank stockholder and a bank director!

[Mr. Montgomery asked Mr. Stanly what evidence he had that Col. Wheeler, the Superintendent, was a bank stockholder?]

Sir, I have never seen the bank books. I have never heard this Col. Wheeler say he was a bank director; but I ask the gentleman, does he deny it? I am informed he is, by respectable authority. It will not be denied; if it is I will undertake to prove it.

But, sir, let us come to the "wastage of gold" and the contingent expenses of an anti bank, anti-corporation, hard-money, Van Buren bank democrat. In the contingent expenses of the branch mint, I found one item charged $218 25, to D. Landreth & Co. for trees! Yes, *trees*, for the branch mint—218 dollars worth of trees and flowers for the branch mint.

Here, *sir*, is a copy of the bill, and, for the benefit of my economical, hard-money colleagues, I will read the items.

Philadelphia, November 3, 1838.
U. S. Mint, Charlotte, N. C., per Col. Wheeler,
Bought of D. Landreth & Co.

50	Allanthus Trees,	at $1 00	$50 00
50	Horse Chesnut do.	" 1 00	50 00
5	Magnolia Grandiflora,	"	5 00
5	do Macrophylla,	" 1 50	7 50
5	Tulip Poplars,	" 1 00	5 00
5	Silver-leaved Maples,	" 1 00	5 00
5	English Walnuts,	" 1 00	5 00
5	Chinese Arbor Vitæ,	" 75	3 75
5	American do.	" 75	3 75
5	Balm of Gilead,	" 1 50	7 50
10	European Lindens,	" 1 00	10 00
10	Morus Multicaulis,	" 62½	6 25
1	China Rose,		50
1	Tennessee do.		50
1	Macrophylla do.		50
1	Green Box Tree,		50
1	Variegated do.		50
100	yards Box Edging,		12 50
1	Chaconia Japonica,		50
1	Pyrus do.		1 00
12	best Double Dahlias,	" 50	6 00
1	Lonicera Flaxnea,		37
1	Monthly Honeysuckle,		25
12	Apple Trees, assorted,	" 25	3 00
6	Peach do. do.	" 25	1 50
3	Plum do. do.	" 62½	1 88
3	Apricot do. do.	" 75	2 25
3	Pear do. do.	" 62½	1 87
1	Garden Reel,		1 25
1	do Line,		50
1	Scuffle Hoe,		50
1	Swan Neck do.	44 and 31	75
1	Half-round do.	50, 56, and 69,	1 75
1	pair fancy Flower pots, 37½ and 50,		87½
1	copy American Orchardist,		1 00
1	do. do. Gardener,		1 00
1	do. Florist's Guide,		37½
1	do. Lindley's Outline,		25
1	Transplanting Trowel,		87½
	Packing 11 bundles & 2 boxes, with porterage		16 50
			$218 25

Received, Philadelphia, 7th November, 1838, of John H. Wheeler, Superintendent of the U. S. Branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, the above amount of two hundred and eighteen dollars and twenty-five cents.

D. LANDRETH & CO.

I am not sure, Mr. Chairman, I have called these hard names properly. Some of them I certainly seldom if ever heard before. No such things grow in my district, either in the swamp, or turpentine woods, although we have flowers in abundance.—Fifty dollars for horse-chesnut trees! Why, Mr. Chairman, there is not a country under the sun where the chesnut grows more abundantly than in Western North Carolina. It is a land abounding in beautiful trees. But plain North Carolina trees would not suit the taste of the Superintendent.—[Some gentleman here remarked that the horse-chesnut was the same tree called the buckeye.] Mr. Stanly said, well, sir, I have no doubt the buckeye, from present indications, will flourish in North Carolina, though I do not on this account justify this expenditure in these hard times. But the Superintendent, besides the American tree the buckeye, has also the "magnolia grandiflora" and the macrophylla, as it is spelt here, and silver-leaved maples, and sir, the morus multicaulis! The hickory tree is no longer honored. But the morus multicaulis, a fit emblem of this humbugging Administration, is transplanted in North Carolina.

Probably, sir, when the Superintendent bought the multicaulis he remembered the prediction of the Globe; in that paper, July the 6th 1834, it was said, "in eight or nine months from this time, every substantial citizen will have a long silken purse of fine open net work, through the interstices of which the yellow gold will shine and glitter!" He may have intended, with his "garden reels," and "scuffle hoe," and "swan-neck hoe," to make silk for the purses to hold the "yellow gold." This is really a multicaulis Administration.

Well, Mr. Chairman, I have given this as a specimen of the administration of affairs at Charlotte. Just so the affairs of our nation are managed every where.—This Administration holds out inducements to its partisans to disregard the will of the People; it rewards negligence in public officers. If they have served their party, no matter how much their country has suffered by their misconduct, they are sure to be remembered. I forbear, sir, from saying more for the present. I do not wish to occupy the time of the House unnecessarily.

There are other matters relative to this branch mint, of which I may speak hereafter.

After some remarks from Mr. Connor, of North Carolina, Mr. Stanly said—

Mr. Chairman, I did not intend to trespass on the Committee again; but I cannot permit the remarks of my colleague to pass entirely unnoticed.

My colleague says, sir, he did not expect this attack from North Carolina. I do not suppose my colleague did expect this, sir. It is hard to say what he expects from any quarter. But does he approve of this expenditure? No, sir; he admits it is wrong, and utterly unjustifiable. No man has said it was proper. Why, therefore, should it surprise my colleague that I object to it?

Is it because this branch mint is in North Carolina that my colleague thinks I ought to suffer these abuses to pass unnoticed?—Sir, my constituents would be ashamed of me if they thought I could harbor such a thought.

I object to extravagance any where. I censure the improper expenditure of public money, whether it be in Maine, in North Carolina, or in Florida. I envy not that man's patriotism who thinks otherwise.—Extravagance may be economy when the money is spent near home! Sir, I made no attack on the State. When North Carolina shall be assailed, my colleague will not find me behind him in defending her. But I fear, *sir*, an attack on a federal office holder with the gentleman is an attack on the State. The office holders may be the State with him. There is a wide difference, in my estimation.

The gentleman says we had as well take our cotton to Philadelphia and manufacture it, as to take our gold there. I do not see the force of this argument. The mint is a national institution, intended to coin money for the whole Union, for the Government. I have never heard of any intention on the part of Government to undertake the manufacturing of cotton.

Unless my colleague advocated the establishment of the branch mint at Charlotte merely for the sake of personal advantage to a few wealthy men who owned gold mines, his argument amounts to nothing.—I trust, sir, he will not say this building at this enormous expense has been constructed merely for the neighborhood. I did not expect that, sir, from him. I thought this branch mint was put there to aid in giving us a circulation of the "yellow boys." I expect my colleague from the Hillsborough district (Mr. Montgomery,) will want Congress to establish a little branch of the Treasury Department in his district to issue ten dollar Treasury notes, which he wants, and which not one man of his party voted for with him, for I observed it, and called attention to it.

My colleague, if I understood him, spoke of my arguments as "log cabin arguments." The log cabin seems to haunt the gentleman. There is this difference between the gentleman's opinions of log cabin men and my opinions: He thinks the log cabin men will do pretty well for voters. I think an honest and capable man, though he has lived in a log cabin and drank hard cider, will do very well for President. That is the difference between his democracy and mine.

The gentleman said his eastern brethren had received a little of the public money.—True, sir, we have, and as far as my district is concerned, the gentleman will find the officers of the United States report that the work has saved in the expenses of freight, &c., in one year, more than it cost. But, sir, I believe we, in the eastern part of North Carolina, have never been indebted to my colleague for any assistance. He has never voted for any thing to benefit the eastern part of the State, nor even advocated it that I know of.

[Mr. Connor said no, and he never would.]

Well, sir, (said Mr. Stanly,) I do not greatly grieve to hear this declaration. As his advocacy has never benefitted us, I do not fear his opposition. It is a matter of the utmost indifference to me whether he advocates or opposes the improvement of the eastern part of the State.

The gentleman, sir, thought it necessary to say there were some Whig postmasters in his district. I have no doubt of it, sir. Wherever there is an office, worth four or five or ten dollars a year, requiring more time and trouble than it is worth, held merely for neighborhood convenience, in nine cases out of ten the postmaster is a Whig. Let any sacrifice be necessary for public convenience, a Whig, a Democratic Whig, is sure to be called on, and always to be relied on. But show me a fat office under this Administration held by a Whig.

I hope, sir, the gentleman will unite with me in reducing this salary. Let us save enough to Government to make up for the trees and flowers. This bank directing superintendent, colonel, &c. has a salary paid I suppose in gold, of two thousand dollars a year—a salary equal to that of the Governor of our State. This *multicaulis* democrat has a better salary than the judges of our superior courts; and they perform ten times his labor, and never smell "double dahlias" and "chaconus japonicas," &c., if they ever see them. They have no stationary furnished them at public expense, nor fine houses to live in, built by public money. Let it be reduced, therefore, to suit the hard times and the value of his services.

Sir, my colleague made another remark, which I confess was not very welcome to me. He said this was a "small matter." True, sir, this flower bill is small in amount but does that excuse this abuse? Is it not our duty here to attend to small matters when they come in our way? I have been placed on a committee which made it my duty to look into small matters—placed there without solicitation on my part, and without my knowledge or consent before it was done. But I shall think myself unworthy of a seat on this floor when I shall be above attending to small matters, from a foolish and criminal pride, when my duty requires I should investigate them.

I know these are "small matters," and, as such, I especially recommend them to the consideration of my colleague. I respectfully suggest to him that they are as fit subjects for the exercise of his genius as for mine.

But, Mr. Chairman, this flower bill is not the only evidence I have of the mal-administration of affairs at the branch mint.—And I give the gentleman notice I will hereafter make known other matters, which the People of North Carolina will not regard as "small matters," unworthy the attention of an economy-professing democrat.

APPENDIX.

Since these remarks were made in the House of Representatives, I have looked further into the expenditures of the branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina. Believing it to be proper that the people of this country should understand how their money is squandered by those professing the most genuine democratic principles, I shall give a few other items of the contingent expenses of a sub-treasurer.

The superintendent was appointed in January, 1837. The mint did not commence operations until December of that year. The salary of the superintendent commenced in January. The salary of the coiner commenced on the 18th March, 1837. The salary of Wm. F. Strange, the clerk, commenced on the 5th May, 1837.

A commissioner of buildings was also, there, under whose superintendence the edifice was constructed.

The Superintendent charged the U. States $50 for his travelling expenses from Washington city to Charlotte, "to take charge of the branch mint."

From 30th June to 30th December, 1837, Colonel J. H. Wheeler received pay, $10 per month, for his servant for attending the offices, making fires, brushing out rooms, &c.

March 4th, 1837, the superintendent charged the United States $150 for his expenses to and at Philadelphia.

The superintendent purchased of R. P. Deaver, stationer in Philadelphia, paper, &c., amounting to $490 45. Here are a few specimens of what he purchased:

2 reams superfine satin post gilt edge paper, $6 50—$13. 4 pair office shears, $1 50—$6. 4 inkstands, large size, $1 25—$5. 3 Rodgers' four-blade penknives, $7 50. 1 American Almanac, $1 25. 1 Bennett's Book-keeping, $2. 1 *large inkstand for Colonel Wheeler's desk*, $1 75. 6 blank book books, $3. 1 case mathematical instruments, $7. (Paid by Col. Wheeler March 8, 1837.)

Here is a copy of a bill for articles for the branch mint:

Branch Mint of the United States at Charlotte,
To James Green Dr.

To a scroll sofa for office, boxing, cartage, &c.	$81 50
Mr. Dyer's bill *for furniture for office*,	49 50
Sacking, &c.	87½
	$131 87½

Received, Washington, 13th March, 1837, the above account of $131 87½, of Col. J. H. Wheeler.
For James Green, EDWIN GREEN.

Curiosity prompted me to inquire what were the items smuggled in, which composed the sum of $49 50. Here they are:

1 mahogany press bedstead,	$25 00
Hair mattress, 45 pounds, at 50 cents.	22 50
Walnut waiter,	75
	$48 25
Cartage, &c.	1 25
"Mr. Dyer's bill for furniture of office!!	$49 50
To one case of shelves and putting them up in superintendent's office,	$90 00
To putting up seven Venetian blinds in the Mint,	5 00
	$95 00

(Paid by Col. Wheeler the 29th Sept. 1837.)

For National Intelligencer for Col. Wheeler, from March 10, 1837 to March 10, 1838, $6.

For one year's subscription to Globe, from 4th March, 1837 to 4th March, 1838, $5.

Copy of another bill for the branch mint:

February 28, 1837. United States, for Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., to Geo. Wevill, Dr.

To 77 yards superfine ingrain carpeting,	
@1 37,	$105 49
Making and binding,	10 00
2 floor cloths, 8 dollars,	16 00
2 hearth rugs, 10 dollars,	20 00
2 table covers,	14 00
5 Venetian blinds, 8 dollars,	40 00
2 do. do. 10 dollars,	20 00
	$225 49

Received payment in full,
GEO. WEVILL.

Another bill for a democratic superintendent of a branch mint:

"Ottoman and parlor furniture of the latest fashion, bedding drapery, &c., made up according to the latest fashions, from Europe, in the neatest manner and on moderate terms."

Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1837.

United States, for Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., bought of Alphonso Lajambre, Upholsterer, No. 301, Chesnut-street.

6 mahogany chairs, $5 50,	$33 00
Box for the Chairs,	3 00
1 chair covered with morocco, for office,	34 00
Box for the chair,	1 50
	$71 50

A scroll sofa, a mahogany press bedstead, a hair mattress, six mahogany chairs and a chair covered with morocco for office—with the democratic odor from best double dahlias, chaconus japonicas, &c., &c., must afford wonderful facilities for coining the yellow boys! Was ever a nation humbugged as ours has been!

But this Administration tells the People banks are dangerous to the liberties of the People. Still, many who rail at these institutions, which they created, are enjoying the profits arising from them. And some who are stockholders and bank directors are kept in office by this Administration. And the branch mint at Charlotte was forced to apply to a "rag money institution" for silver to commence coining gold, as the following receipt will prove:

"Bank of the State of North-Carolina,
"*Charlotte, December* 27, 1837.

$1000.

"Received of John H. Wheeler, Esq. acting Treasurer of the branch mint of the United States, at this place, one thousand dollars for that amount of silver furnished him for the use of the assayer.
J. J. BLACKWOOD, Agent."

There are some of these "small matters" unworthy the consideration of those who profess to practise "severe economy." Let the people of North Carolina judge if they are unworthy the attention of members of Congress. These accounts were audited by some of the very officers whose negligence in the discharge of their duty allowed Swartwout's defalcations to remain so long undetected. But neglect in the discharge of duty is unreproved by this Administration. Squandering the public money is overlooked, if the offender will attend public meetings, and praise the democracy of Martin Van Buren.

To pass from the examination of the *botanical* parts of the mint, and from the furniture for the office, I will now show what are the buildings at the branch mint in Charlotte.

In 1835, Congress passed a law establishing a branch of the mint of the United States at Charlotte.

Congress never designed to erect a dwelling-house, and furnish *an office* in the style before described.

The act of March 3, 1835, provided,

"That *so soon as the necessary buildings are erected* for the purpose of well conducting the business of each of the said branches, the following officers shall be appointed upon the nomination of the President, and with the advice and consent of the Senate: one superintendent, one treasurer, one assayer, one chief coiner, one melter, and one refiner. And the superintendent of each mint shall engage and employ as many clerks and as many subordinate workmen and servants as shall be provided for by law," &c., &c.

The buildings were not "erected for the purpose of well conducting the business" until November, 1837, as the following receipt shows:—

"Received, Charlotte, N. C., 2d November, 1837, of Samuel McComb, Esq., Commissioner of the Branch Mint at this place, the mint edifice, intended for the use of the United States, which I have now in full possession.
JNO. H. WHEELER,
"Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C.

Yet, notwithstanding the law, the superintendent was appointed in January, 1837, receiving his salary from the time of his appointment, and the coiner and clerk receiving their salaries also before the edifice was finished for conducting the business! This is practising "severe economy."

While Mr. McComb was superintending the buildings, the superintendent and clerk were receiving their salaries, and the superintendent charging his travelling expenses to Philadelphia to buy "double dahlias" and magnolia grandifloras, &c. &c. and probably to witness the inauguration on the 4th of March, 1837.

But what was the superintendent doing between January and December, 1837?—Building ice-houses and summer houses, &c. &c.

In September, 1835, "Samuel McComb, Commissioner of the Branch Mint at Charlotte," gave notice that he would receive proposals for "the erection of a building intended for a branch mint," &c. In these proposals nothing was said of any summer-houses, &c. This was determined upon by the superintendent afterwards. General R. M. Saunders drew the contract between the builders and the commissioner, and was paid for it; he can testify that there was no notice of any design to build any thing else than an edifice for a branch mint. The General is now a candidate in North Carolina, and, before he gets through the campaign, I hope the democratic superintendent will indulge him with a shower bath. He will need its exhilarating influence before the month of August.

The principal edifice cost,	$29,800
For extra work on mint edifice not included in contract,	1,758
For building fences, summer-houses, ice houses, &c.	5,500

By the contract made with Jonas Bost for fencing grounds and building the ice-house, &c. it was stipulated as follows:

"All the vaults in the edifice to be fitted up with shelves and pigeon holes, for the purpose of holding bullion, paper and books."

The following will show what was going on between August and December, 1837:

"A contract was made for a stable and a carriage-house, [for the branch mint!] all the walls to be a brick and a half thick; the windows in the upper part of the stable to be in the form of a crescent, with green slats fixed or moveable; roof to be covered with heart shingles; roof, doors and windows, to be painted with three coats of paint," &c. &c.

"*Carriage-house* [for a branch mint!] to have a firm plank floor, doors to be uniform and batten; door and window sills to be of stone," &c.

"*Ice-house* [for a branch mint!] to be 16 feet deep, at least, with a wall and roof as per plan No. 4; the roof to be shingled with heart shingles; the well to be 14 feet square at the top, walled with skid pine poles, good strong batten door, with lock, and floor above."

"Wood-house to be 35 feet long by 24 ft. wide and 15 feet high, to have two doors on the end and one in the centre; to be underpined with stone, to be weatherboarded and shingled, and to be painted with three good coats of paint."

"Bathing-house, [to aid in giving an exclusive metallic currency!] to be eight feet square, attached to one end of the kitchen, as per plan No. 2, eight feet high, covered with a shed roof, and shingled; one window in the rear, of the same size and finished in the same manner as the kitchen windows, plastered and white washed as the kitchen, with a fixture for a shower bath; panel door, with a transom light; tin pipes, to run from wall and engine to kitchen and bath, and a drain from bath to lead off water to culvert."

[What snug arrangements for coining money! What glorious specimens of democratic economy!!]

"SUMMER HOUSE, (for a branch mint!) to be octagonal and plain, about twelve feet across, to stand upon eight posts, with a shingle roof, to be painted, to have seats of plank, marked W in plan A."

"The whole of the buildings, &c. herein described, to be finished with good and suitable knob and stock locks and hinges, and all the walls to be of the thickness of a brick and a half, and all to be rough cast, except the wood-house, and all the wood-work to have three good coats of paint, except where otherwise specified."

The above are a part of the specifications, &c. agreed upon for the construction of those "democratic" buildings, as certified by *Will. F. Strange*, clerk of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina.

If the Sub-Treasury bill shall become a law, and the receivers general, &c., who are to be provided with "rooms," &c. at the public expense, shall, out of the "contingent expenses," or "*wastage of gold*," &c., construct such buildings, such palaces as this, what a comfortable thing it will be to be a Sub-treasurer! They will steal as much as Swartwout did, before they leave such comforts.

In December, 1839, the Imaum of Muscat wrote the President of the United States a letter, and sent him several presents. If the bottle of oil of roses could be retained by our democratic Majesty, I hope one demijohn of rose water will be sent to the branch mint at Charlotte, N. C. Here is a copy of the letter as communicated to Congress in Senate Doc. 488 of the present session:

MUSCAT, Dec. 25, 1839.

Sir:—I have the pleasure of sending to your Excellency, through friendship, viz:

2 good-bred Arabian Nijd horses,
1 string containing 150 pearls,
2 separate large-size pearls,
1 carpet,
1 bottle of oil of roses,
4 Cashmere shawls,
5 demijohns of rose water,
Also, 1 gold-mounted sword, please to accept with the other mentioned articles. Hoping you will be pleased to accept these trifles from your friend.

SYED BIN SULTAN.

Written by order of his highness:
SYED SYED BIN SULTAN BIN HAMED,
Imaum of Muscat.
SYED BIN, Calfaun.

His Excellency MARTIN VAN BUREN,
President of U. S. of N. America, Washington.

To this letter Mr. Van Buren replies.—He commences, not with a "Sir," but "Great and good friend;" and he concludes his letter thus:

Wishing health and prosperity to your highness, *power and stability to your Government*, and to your people tranquility and happiness, I pray that God may have you, *great and good friend*, in his holy keeping.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President:
JOHN FORSYTH.
Secretary of State.

Washington, May 8, 1840.

I hope, if this "great and good friend" should leave his *subjects*, and visit this free land of ours, to pay his respects to our Imaum, who wishes "*power and stability*" to his "great and good friend's" Government, that he will be invited to visit the branch mint, where he can enjoy the shade of "tulip poplars and silver-leaved maples," and regale himself in the office on the "scroll sofa," or the chair covered with morocco. If the weather is fine, the magnolia grandiflora, the Chinese abor vitæ or the best double dahlias, will afford him "odor" in the "octagonal" summer-house! There, too, he can enjoy in Eastern style the democratic comforts of a warm bath or a shower bath. And if he should dream that forty thousand Sub treasurers would in a few years be provided with such comforts, and a standing army of 200,000 men be also created, he would consent to be President of the United States! His Arab Nijd horses could be accommodated in a stable with the walls a brick and a half thick, roof, doors, and windows painted with three coats of paint, and the "windows in the form of a crescent!"

Here, too, he could study the art of humbug; he could learn the history of the morus multicaulis, and the branch mints, and laugh at the folly of this great nation, which has suffered itself so long to be deluded in the expectation of ultimately having a gold currency. He would tell his people on his return that the "open sesame" to office and honors in the United States was, "I am a Democrat."

But he must come before March, 1841, for the wide-spreading branches of the flourishing American tree, the buckeye, are casting a withering shade on the Kinderhook multicaulis.

A Consolatory Reminiscence!—Gen. Duff Green, in his 10th chapter of the Kendall history, quotes from the Kentucky Argus of September 20, 1821, then edited by Kendall, a violent assault upon Gen. Jackson, for his proceedings in Florida. Amos said that the course pursued towards the Spanish Governor was "a stretch of authority *not certainly uncommon with Gen. Jackson*, but as inconsistent with the principles of a free government as the absolute decrees of a Turkish despotism." Kendall was then a warm friend of his benefactor Henry Clay.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Good.—The Tippecanoe Club of Richmond, Va. erected a log cabin on Friday last, to hold their meetings in, and deposited beneath the corner stone, a copy each of Van Buren's Sheep Speech, Army Bill, vote and speech for Free Negro Suffrage, and sanction of negro testimony against white men.—*Fay. Obs.*

The Tippecanoes of Raleigh also erected a Log Cabin.

GEN. HARRISON'S SPEECH
AT FORT MEIGS.

Reported by the Editor of the Detroit Advertiser.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I am not, upon this occasion, before you in accordance with my own individual views or wishes. It has ever appeared to me, that the office of President of the United States should not be sought after by any individual; but that the people should, spontaneously, and with their own free will, accord the distinguished honor to the man whom they believed would best perform its important duties. Entertaining these views, I should, fellow-citizens, have remained at home, but for the pressing and friendly invitation which I have received from the citizens of Perrysburgh, and the earnestness with which its acceptation was urged upon me by friends in whom I trusted, and whom I am now proud to see around me. If, however, fellow-citizens, I had not complied with that invitation—if I had remained at home—believe me, my friends, that my spirit would have been with you; for where, in this beautiful land, is there a place calculated, as this is, to recal long past reminiscence, and revive long slumbering, but not wholly extinguished, emotions in my bosom!

In casting my eyes around, fellow-citizens, they rest upon the spot where the gallant Wayne triumphed so gloriously over his enemies, and carried out those principles which it seemed his pleasure to impress upon my mind, and in which it has ever been my happiness humbly to attempt to imitate him. It was there, fellow-citizens, I saw the banner of the United States float in triumph over the flag of the enemy. There it was where was first laid the foundation of the prosperity of the now wide spread and beautiful west. It was there I beheld the indignant Eagle frown upon the British Lion. It was there I saw the youth of our land carry out the lesson they imbibed from the gallant Wayne—the noblest and best sh American can acquire—to die for his country when called to do so in its defence.

[At this moment the speaker's eye fell upon Gen. Hedges, when he said: "Gen. Hedges, will you come up here? You have stood by my side in the hour of battle, and I cannot bear to see you at so great a distance now." Immense cheering followed this considerate recognition, and the cries of "raise him up," place him by the side of his old General," had scarcely been uttered, when Gen. Hedges was carried forward to the stand.]

The General continued: It was there I saw interred my beloved companions—the companions of my youth. It was not in accordance with the stern etiquette of military life, then to mourn their departure; but I may now drop a tear over their graves, at the recollection of their virtues and worth.

In 1793, fellow-citizens, I received my commission to serve under Gen. Wayne.—In 1794, I was his aid at the battle of the Miami. Nineteen years afterwards, I had the honor of again being associated with many of those who were my companions in arms then. Nineteen years afterwards, I found myself Commander-in-Chief of the North Western Army; but I found no diminution in the bravery of the American soldier. I found the same spirit of valor in all—not in the regular soldier only, but in the enrolled militia and volunteer also.

What glorious reminiscence do the view of all these scenes around me recall to my mind! When I consented to visit this memorable spot, I expected that a thousand pleasant associations (would to God there were no painful associations mingled with them) would be recalled—that I should meet thousands of my fellow-citizens here—and among them many of my old companions—met here to rear a new altar to liberty in the place of the one which bad men have prostrated.

[Here the General looked around as if for some water, when the cry was raised, "give the General some hard cider." This was done, much to the satisfaction of the multitude.]

And, fellow citizens, (continued the General,) I will not attempt to conceal from you, that, in coming here I expected that I should receive from you, those evidences of regard which a generous people are ever willing to bestow upon those whom they believe to be honest in their endeavors to serve their country. I receive these evidences of regard and esteem as the only reward at all adequate to compensate for the anxieties and anguish which, in the past, I experienced upon this spot. Is there any man of sensibility, or possessing a feeling of self-respect, who asks what those feelings were? Do you suppose that the Commander-in-Chief finds his reward in the glitter and splendor of the camp? or in the forced obedience of the masses around him?—These are not pleasures under all circumstances—these are not the rewards which a soldier seeks. I ask any man to place himself in my situation, and then say whether the extreme pain and anguish which I endured, and which every person similarly situated must have endured, can meet with any adequate compensation, except by such expressions of the confidence and gratitude of the people, as that with which you, fellow-citizens, have this day honored me?—These feelings are common to all commanders of sense and sensibility. The commanders of Europe possess them, although placed at the head of armies reared to war. How much more naturally would those feelings attach to a commander situated as I was? For of what materials was the army composed which was placed under my command? The soldiers who fought and bled and triumphed here, were lawyers, who had thrown up their briefs—physicians, who had laid aside their instruments—mechanics, who had put by their tools—and, in far the largest proportion, Agriculturalists, who had left their ploughs in the furrow, although their families depended for their bread upon their exertions, and who hastened to the battle field to give their life to their country if it were necessary, to maintain her rights. I could point from where I now stand, to places where I felt this anxiety pressing heavily upon me, as I thought of the fearful consequences of a mistake on my part, or the want of judgment on the part of others. I knew there were wives who had given their husbands to the field—mothers who had clothed their sons for battle; and I knew that these expecting wives and mothers were looking for the safe return of those very hands and sons. When to this was added the recollection, that the peace of the entire West would be broken up, and the glory of my country tarnished if I failed, you may possibly conceive the anguish which my situation was calculated to produce. Feeling my responsibility, I personally superintended and directed the arrangement of the army under my command. I trusted to no Colonel or other officer. No person had any hand in any disposition of the army. Every step of warfare, whether for good or ill, was taken under my own direction, and of none other, as many who now hear me know. Whether every movement would, or would not, pass the criticism of Bonaparte or Wellington, I know not; but, whether they would induce applause or censure, upon myself it must fall.

But, fellow-citizens, still another motive induced me to accept the invitations which had been so kindly extended to me. I knew that here I should meet with many who had fought and bled under my command—that I should have the pleasure of taking them by the hand, and recurring, with them, to the scenes of the past. I expected, too, to meet with a few of the great and good men yet surviving, by whose efforts our freedom was achieved. This pleasure alone would have been sufficient to have induced my visit to this interesting spot upon this equally interesting occasion. I see my old companions here, and I see not a few of the revolutionary veterans around me. Would to God that it had ever been in my power to have made them comfortable and happy—that their son might go down in peace! But, fellow-citizens, they remain unprovided for—monuments of the ingratitude of my country. It was with the greatest difficulty that the existing pension act was passed through Congress. But why was it restricted? Why were the brave soldiers who fought under Wayne excluded?—soldiers who suffered far more than they who fought in the revolution proper. The revolution, in fact, did not terminate until 1794—until the battle was fought upon the battle ground upon which my eye now rests (Miami.) War continued with them from the commencement of the revolution until the victory of Wayne, to which I have just alluded. The great highway to the West was the scene of unceasing slaughter. Then why this unjust determination?—Why are the soldiers who terminated the war of the revolution, in fact, excluded, while those by whom it was begun, or a portion of them, are rewarded? I will tell you why. The poor remnant of Wayne's army had but few advocates, while those who had served in the revolution proper had plenty of friends. Scattered, as they were over all parts of the Union, and in large numbers, they could exert an influence at the ballot-box. They could whisper thus in the ears of those who sought their influence at the polls: "Take care, for I have waited long enough for what has been promised. The former plea of poverty can no longer be made. The treasury is now full. Take care, your seat is in danger." "Oh! yes, every thing that has been promised shall be attended to if you will give me your votes." In this way, fellow-citizens, tardy, but partial, justice was done to the soldiers of the revolution. They made friends by their influence at the ballot-box. But it was different with Gen. Wayne's soldiers. They were but few in number, and they had but one or two humble advocates to speak for them in Congress. The result has been, justice has been withheld.

I have said that the soldiers under Wayne experienced greater hardships even than the soldiers of the revolution. This is so. Every one can appreciate the difference between an Indian and a regular war. When wounded in battle, the soldier must have warmth and shelter before he can recover. This could always be secured by the soldier of the revolution. In those days, the latch string of no door was pulled in.—When wounded, he was sure to find shelter and very many of those comforts which are so essential to the sick, but which the soldiers in an Indian war cannot procure. Instead of shelter and warmth, he is exposed to the thousand ills incident to Indian warfare. Yet no relief was extended to those who had thus suffered!

After the war closed under Wayne, I retired; and when I saw a man poorer than all others, wandering about the land, decrepid and decayed by intemperance, it was unnecessary to enquire whether he had ever belonged to Wayne's army. His condition was a guarantee of that—was a sufficient assurance that he had wasted his energies among the unwholesome swamps of the West, in the defence of the rights of his fellow-citizens, and for the maintenance of the honor and glory of his country.

Well, fellow citizens, I can only say, that if it should ever be in my power to pay the debt which is due these brave but neglected men, that debt shall first of all be paid. And I am very well satisfied that the government can afford it, *provided the latch string of the Treasury shall ever be more carefully pulled in.* Perhaps you will ask me for some proof of my friendship for old soldiers. If so, I can give it you from the records of Congress. When the fifteen hundred dollar law was repealed, I opposed it, as I opposed changing the pay of members of Congress from six to eight dollars, until we had done justice to, and provided for, these soldiers. You will find my votes upon this question, among the records of Congress, and my speech upon it, in the published debates of the time.

I will now, fellow-citizens, give you my reasons for having refused to give pledges and opinions more freely than I have done since my nomination to the Presidency.—Many of the statements published upon this subject, are by no means correct; but it is true that it is my opinion that no pledge should be made by an individual when in nomination for any office in the gift of the People. And why? Once adopt it, and the battle will no longer be to the strong—to the virtuous—or to the sincere lover of his country; but to him who is prepared to tell the greatest number of lies, and to proffer the largest number of pledges which he never intends to carry out. I supposed that the best guarantee which an American citizen could have of the correctness of the conduct of an individual in the future, would be his conduct in the past, which he had the manifestation before him, to ponder about.

Now, fellow-citizens, I have not also gather grays grey under the torment of my country although I have worn it for some time. A large portion of my life has been passed in the first departments of government. Examine my conduct there, and the most tenacious democrat—I use the word in its proper sense; I mean not to confine it to parties, for there are good in both—may, doubtless, discover faults, but he will find no single act calculated to derogate from the rights of the people.

However, to prove the reverse of this, I have been called a Federalist. [Here was a loud cry of "the charge is a lie—a base lie. You are no Federalist."] Well, what is a federalist? I recollect what the word formerly signified, and there are many others present who recollect its former signification also. They know that the federal party were accused of a design to strengthen the hands of the general government at the expense of separate States.—That accusation could not nor cannot apply to me. I was brought up after the strictest manner of Virginia anti federalism. St. Paul himself was not a greater devotee to the doctrines of the Pharisees, than was I, by inclination and a father's precepts and example, to anti federalism. I was taught to believe that, sooner or later, that fatal catastrophe to human liberty would take place—that the general government would swallow up all the State governments, and that one department of the government would swallow up all the other departments. I do not know whether my friend Mr. Van Buren (and he is, and I hope ever will be, my personal friend) has a gullet that can swallow every thing; but I do know, that if his measures are all carried out, he will lay a foundation for others to do so if he does not.

What reflecting man, fellow citizens, cannot see this? The Representatives of the People were once the source of power. Is it so now? Nay. It is to the Executive mansion now that every eye is turned—that every wish is directed. The men of office and party, who are governed by the principles of John Randolph, to wit: the five loaves and two fishes, seem to have their ears constantly directed to the great hall at head quarters, to indicate how the little one shall ring.

But to return, I have but to remark that my anti-federalism has been tempered by my long service in the employ of my country—and my frequent oaths to support her general government: but I am as ready to resist the encroachments on State Rights, as I am to support the legitimate authority of the Executive, or the general government.

Now, fellow citizens, I have very little more to say. I exhort you to go on, peacefully if you can—and you can—to effect that Reform upon which your hearts are fixed.—What calamitous consequence will ensue to the world if you fail! If you should fail, how the tyrants of Europe will rejoice. If you fail, how will the friends of freedom, scattered, like the few planets of heaven, over the world, mourn, when they see the beacon light of liberty extinguished—the light whose rays they had hoped would yet penetrate the whole benighted world.

If you triumph, it will be done by vigilance and attention. Not personal friends, but political enemies, remind each other that "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty." While journeying thitherward, I observed this motto waving at the head of a procession composed of the friends of the present Administration. From this, I inferred that discrimination was necessary in order to know who to watch. Under Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, the eye of the People was turned to the right source—to the Administration. The Administration, however, now say to the People, "You must not watch us, but you must watch the Whigs! Only do that and all is safe!" But that, my friends is not the way. The old-fashioned Republican rule is to watch the Government. See that the Government does not acquire too much Power. Keep a check upon your rulers—Do this, and Liberty is safe. And if your efforts should result successfully, and I should be placed in the Presidential Chair, I shall invite a recurrence to the old Republican rule to watch the Administration, and to condemn all its acts which are not in accordance with the strictest mode of republicanism. Our rulers, fellow citizens, must be watched. Power is insinuating—Few men are satisfied with less power than they are able to obtain. If the ladies whom I see around me, were near enough to hear me, and of sufficient age to give an experimental answer, they would tell you that no lover is ever satisfied with the first smile of his mistress.

It is necessary, therefore, to watch, not the political opponents of an Administration, but the Administration itself, and to see that it keeps within the bounds of the Constitution and the laws of the land. The Executive of this Union has immense power to do mischief, if he sees fit to exercise that power. He may prostrate the country. Indeed, this country has been already prostrated. It has already fallen from pure republicanism, to a monarchy in spirit if not in name. A celebrated author defines monarchy to be that form of government in which the Executive has at once the command of the army, the execution of the laws and the control of the purse. Now, how is it with our present Executive? The Constitution gives to him the control of the army, and the execution of the laws. He now only awaits the possession of the purse to make him a Monarch. Not a Monarch simply, with the power of England, but a Monarch with the powers of the Autocrat of Russia,—for Gibbon says, that an individual possessed of these powers, "will unless closely watched, make himself a despot.

The passage of the Sub-Treasury bill will give to the President an accumulation of power—the single additional power that the Constitution withholds from him, and the possession of which will make him a Monarch. This catastrophe to freedom should be, and can be prevented by vigilance, union and perseverance.

["We will do it," resounded from twenty thousand voices, "we will do it."]

TO THE FREEMEN
OF THE
13th Congressional District
Of North Carolina.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Before the last Congressional election when I publicly addressed the people in my district, I informed them I would at the polls vote for General Harrison, if he were nominated for the Presidency. I did not then intend or expect again to address you on that subject; believing when the people had all the principles and services of the candidates *fairly* before them they would make a judicious choice. But to my surprise and regret I have seen a circular letter signed and published by the Hon. W. Montgomery, and the Hon. M. T. Hawkins, two of the Van Buren members of Congress, from North Carolina, grossly misrepresenting the opinions of Gen. Harrison, and deceiving the people, while they pretend to refer to his recorded votes and public acts. Now, I think, those who fill honorable stations, (like witnesses in law) should tell the *whole* truth and not publish a *part* of a law approved by Gen. Harrison, and withhold and suppress a part, (and a very important part too) on the same subject and approved by him on the same day. For instance, in their circular letter, they publish two sections (the 30th and 31st) of the Indiana laws; leaving out and entirely omitting the 9th section of the law in the same book, on the same subject—now to the law and the testimony.

The only part of the Indiana law published by W. Montgomery, and M. T. Hawkins, in their letter is the following:—

Extract from the Laws of the Indiana Territory, printed at Vincennes, by Messrs. Stout and Smoot, in 1807, and now in the Library of the State Department, Washington City.

CHAPTER VI.

AN ACT RESPECTING CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

SEC. 30. When any person or persons shall, on conviction of any crime or breach of any penal law, be sentenced to pay a fine or fines, with or without the costs of prosecution, it shall and may be lawful for the court before whom such conviction shall be had, to order the sheriff to sell or hire the person or persons so convicted to service, to any person or persons who will pay the said fine and costs for such term of time as the said courts shall judge reasonable.

And if such person or persons, so sentenced and hired or sold, shall abscond from the service of his or her master or mistress before the term of such servitude shall be expired, he or she so absconding shall, on conviction before a justice of the peace, be whipped with thirty-nine stripes, and shall moreover, serve two days for every one so lost.

SEC. 31. The judges of the several courts of record in this Territory shall give this act in charge to the grand jury at each and every court in which a grand jury shall be sworn.

J. B. THOMAS, Speaker of the House.
B. CHAMBERS, President of Council.
Approved, Sept. 17, 1807.
WM. HENRY HARRISON.

After they copy a *part* of the Indiana law, (and one vote from the journals of Ohio, on which, I believe they lay no stress and make no comment,) they obtain the following certificate:—

"At the request of the Hon. Wm. Montgomery and Hon. M. T. Hawkins, we certify the foregoing copy of an extract from a law passed in the Territorial Assembly of Indiana, and signed by William H. Harrison, as Governor of said Territory, and the extract from the journal of the State of Ohio, are truly copied.

CHAS. FISHER, H. W. CONNOR,
ROBT. STRANGE, JOHN HILL,
B. BROWN, JAS. J. McKAY,
CHAS. SHEPARD, J. A. BYNUM."

Well, after W. Montgomery and M. T. Hawkins have got a *part* of the laws of Indiana in their letter, and procured *the whole* of their political friends from North Carolina to bear witness that the extracts which they set forth "are truly copied," they begin to assail and charge General Harrison with holding sentiments he never expressed, and supporting laws he never approved; but, in connection with another material part which they omitted and jumped over. But, I will give a *sample* of the most unfounded and unjust charges contained in their celebrated circular letter. They ask the people in tones of deep distress and long lamentation:

"How would you feel to see one of your poor but respectable and good neighbor men sold at auction by the sheriff of your county as a slave, under this Harrison law, to some free negro? And only think of what would be your feelings to see one of your poor but respectable neighbor women knocked off under the sheriff's hammer to a free negro as his slave, to be under his commands, and compelled to obey them, whatever they might be; and should she resist and disobey and leave her black master's service, and be should apprehend her, and drag her before a single justice of the peace, and, under this Harrison law, have thirty-nine lashes inflicted upon his white female slave, and then compel her to serve two days for every one she had lost from her black master's service, would you be willing to vote for such a man as President?"

We have authority as high as Heaven itself for saying the truth is great, and it shall prevail. Now let me give you that 9th section of the law which was *omitted and not published* by W. Montgomery and M. T. Hawkins in *their* letter, and then you will see the whole law, and the whole truth, and see how triumphantly General Harrison will stand acquitted of the charge so unjustly made against him, of having approved a law, whereby poor white men and poor white women might be sold at public auction as slaves to free negroes.

"9. No negro, mulatto or Indian, shall at any time purchase any servant *other than of their own complexion*, and if any of the persons aforesaid shall nevertheless presume to purchase a white servant, such servant *shall immediately become free*, and shall be so held, deemed and taken."

Now see, (with your own eyes,) the gross imposition practised on the people, and the rank injustice done to General Harrison by publishing a *part*, and not the *whole* of the Indiana law; all of which sections were approved and signed by him on the same day, when he was in 1807 acting under the appointment of Mr. Jefferson as the Governor of that Territory.

The one sided evidence and one-half practice of proving propositions is very dangerous, and would lead to deplorable consequences. Suppose a cunning artful fellow, or rather an [illegible] who desirous of sowing and [illegible] sentiments, should [illegible] people, that [illegible] upon eight [illegible] truly copied [illegible] Bible itself [illegible] people had no other method of deriving information and relied upon that, the people would be positive and uncontradicted. But if they would search and read the Bible, they would see a very important part had been omitted and left out; and when the whole sentence was read correctly, it was this, "*the fool hath said in his heart, there is no God.*" So that the meaning and sense of divine truth is totally changed by reading the whole sentence together.

In 1807, when Indiana was almost a wilderness, when jails were scarce, when money was scarce, and taxes very high, the Legislature of that Territory, right fresh from the people, passed a law declaring when a grand jury found a bill or indictment against any person, and he was convicted thereon by the petit jury before the court, and sentenced to pay a fine and costs as a punishment for his sins and crimes; if they were not paid then the court might order the sheriff to hire or sell the convicted defendant to labor and work a reasonable time with some person, (no blacker than himself,) to pay the fine and costs of the prosecution. Gen. Harrison approved and signed this law, as Governor of that new Territory; and W. Montgomery and M. T. Hawkins censure him for it. Well now, I want to know, what is to be done with rogues? Are they to steal without conviction or punishment? or if convicted, who shall pay the costs; the hard working taxpayers of the county, or the idle rogues?—When a felon has been caught with his neighbors sheep upon his back, and fairly convicted of stealing, who shall pay the costs, the honest farmer, or the sheep thief? That is the question. I think it unfair and unjust that the farmer should loose his property, and then be compelled to pay the cost of the indictment. That would look like paying the thief for stealing the sheep!! General Harrison is an honest man, without any fellow-feeling for rogues or thieves, and when they steal and are convicted for it, he has said they must pay the costs; and if they have found stealing a bad business, and have nothing to satisfy the costs, they shall be hired out to some individual to work for the amount of the costs and charges of the indictment. And what honest man in America thinks that this is not right and just? If every rogue was compelled to work his passage to pay his fine and costs, taxes would be lower and villians would be more scarce. Every body approves of making a convict work in the penitentiary; yes, white men and white women too, there confined by iron bolts and bars, must work hard and live hard, or receive the *lash* of the stern overseer. Well now, is it not *easier* and better for a convicted felon (who like the owl, feeds upon his neighbor's poultry) to be hired or sold for a month to a clever farmer, until he works and makes money enough to pay his jail fees and court costs. Surely it is much more just that the infamous rogue should go into the field and work and pay the jailor for his meat and bread, than he should set quietly in the prison (perhaps playing cards with some fellow-sinner) and occasionally peeping through the grates and overseeing some honest farmer toiling to feed his family, and obliged to pay high taxes beside to support and maintain lazy rascals who starve their own families and steal from their neighbors. The virtuous people of North Carolina (who are in the habit of calling things by their proper names) will not be deluded by calling a sinner a saint; or deceived by *tenderly* calling a hog-thief, "a poor, but respectable and good neighbour-man." Surely there is nothing "respectable and good neighbour-man-like" in catching a slipery fellow with your hog on his back; but an honest poor man may be broken up by having many such neighbours.

I think Harrison's enemies and Van Buren's friends must be hard run for objections, when they charge and censure an old soldier for approving a law to protect honest and good citizens against thieves and robbers. "An honest man is the noblest work of God," and we need such men now, in public stations. I want an honest, intelligent, independent man at the head of the Government to prevent frauds, and punish public officers for stealing the public money. To guard against such defalcations as Swartwout's, when a million and a quarter of the public money was lost *by one officer.*

W. Montgomery and M. T. Hawkins not only charge Gen. Harrison with approving a law to sell white men as slaves, but they say "he has shut himself up, and refuses to be seen by any but his keepers; or answer any questions asked him by the people;" and that "he actually refuses to be seen by, or even spoken to, by a poor man."

How any set of men, who respect themselves or their constituents could make such unfounded accusations, is strange and passing strange. The old war-worn soldier, having often done battle for his country, has long since beat his sword into the ploughshare, and his spear into the pruning-hook, and he is now a plain farmer, whose plain house is the seat of kindness and hospitality; and no matter how poor the person may be who calls, he "never finds the door shut, and the string of the latch pulled in." He converses easily and freely with *all*, upon any subject. His habits, like his principles, are of the plain republican old-fashioned school. All his neighbors and acquaintances, and *twenty thousand people* who met him two hundred miles from his home, early in last month, know he is *not* "*shut up;*" but made a speech to that immense multitude, who came great distances to look upon and honor the patriot, who, upon *that very spot*, had defeated and conquered the united forces, and cruel coalition, of the British and Indians. The *grossest* misrepresentations and most vulgar abuse are continually heaped upon Gen. Harrison by the Globe, which is the official organ of Mr. Van Buren, and is a sort of daily circular letter issued to the people, denouncing and traducing his competitor for the Presidency. It is very ungrateful thus to traduce and slander Gen. Harrison, who [illegible] were quietly sitting by the [illegible] of home, with one foot [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]'s address [illegible] feet [illegible] fixed upon his vote (in [illegible] King, a Senator in Congress from New York,) to receive and [illegible] slavery to Missouri when that State was admitted into the Union, and other similar votes against the South; and I presume they would rise to expose us some black charge against Harrison to divert public attention from the vote of Van Buren against the interest and wishes of all the Southern States. But they cannot do it. Whenever you attempt to cover over, or step up a spring at one place, it is very apt to break out at another. So it is with Mr. Van Buren's opinions towards southern institutions. A man's real opinions "will out." During the last year 1839, a Virginian, and an officer in the Navy was tried before a court martial at Pensacola, in Florida. On that trial two *negro witnesses* were sworn and examined against Lieut. Hooe, who remonstrated and protested against such testimony, but it was received. The proceedings were transmitted to the President, and Lieut. Hooe informed him that *two negro witnesses* had been examined against him, and he again protested and objected to such testimony. Whereupon, Mr. Van Buren endorsed on the papers the following words:

"The President finds nothing in the proceedings in the case of Lieut. Hooe which requires his interference. M. V. B."

Here, Mr. Van Buren has adopted and acknowledged a rule of evidence admitting negroes to give testimony against white people, which is repugnant to the laws of all the Southern States, and many of the other States. It is a very dangerous doctrine, and an alarming precedent. It would destroy all security in property, liberty, and life itself, if negroes (free or bound) are allowed to give evidence in our courts against white persons. I think it clearly wrong, and of that opinion was Gen. Harrison, in 1807, when he signed the following law of Indiana:

"SECTION 21. *No negro, mulatto or Indian* shall be a witness, except in pleas of the United States, against negroes, mulattoes, or Indians, or in civil pleas, where negroes, mulattoes, or Indians alone shall be parties."

Now look upon Mr. Van Buren's opinion; and then look upon Gen. Harrison's opinion, and say who is right, and who is for the South; or rather let me ask, for the Union, the Constitution and the Laws.

President Van Buren has recommended to Congress the adoption of the proposition of the Secretary of War, for reorganizing the Militia, which substantially converts them into regular Army. The plan proposes to enroll *two hundred thousand men*, and divide the United States into ten districts. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, are to form *one district*; the President retaining power to order all the militia in that extensive district to march and meet at any time and place he may please, *twice* every year, to be drilled and disciplined, and each militia man is bound, *at his own expense*, to furnish his own musket and the necessary ammunition and accoutrements, while engaged in performing military duty. The President recommends that the militia shall have no officers of their own choice above Major; but, that all officers above that rank shall be federal officers of the regular army, appointed by himself, who are to have the command of the militia.

By this plan the militia when in service shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war, as the troops of the United States. In this way the free militiamen would be under the arbitrary authority and tyranical discipline, in time of profound peace, of Federal officers of the regular army, who might treat him as a slave, and punish him as a felon. To let you understand the practical operation of this plan, I will copy only three of the rules and articles of war, which are proposed to govern the militia.

"Art. 5. Any officer or soldier who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, against the Vice President thereof, against the Congress of the United States, or against the Chief Magistrate or Legislature of any of the United States in which he may be quartered, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, or otherwise punished, as a court martial shall direct; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a court martial."

"Art. 9. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or draw or lift any weapon or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatsoever, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer, *shall suffer DEATH*, or such other punishment as shall, according to the nature of his offence, be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court martial."

"Art. 41. All non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who shall be found one mile from the camp, *without leave in writing* from their commanding officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a court-martial."

A free man by this new militia plan cannot go one mile from the camp without *a written pass*, and if he goes without permission he shall suffer such punishment as shall be *inflicted* upon him by the sentence of the court martial.

The first rule and article copied above is a second *edition or gag law*, which declares if *you speak disrespectful words against the President*, and others in high places, you shall be punished!! The limits of a letter do not give me space to present other objections.

I am decidedly opposed to this measure. I would much rather vote to take more power away from the President. I dislike and abhor the accumulation *of so much power in one man.* The Sub-treasury law, which has just passed, gives the President the custody and control of all the public money amounting to many millions. Now, if he can get two hundred thousand militia put under his command and direction, then indeed will the purse and the *sword be united in one man.* It is

Charlotte:

Thursday, August 6, 1840.

The People's Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
J. M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.
One Presidential Term—the integrity of Public Servants—the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

1st District.	Col. CHARLES McDOWELL, of Burke.
2d	"	Gen. JAMES WELLBORN, of Wilkes.
3d	"	DAVID RAMSOUR, of Lincoln.
4th	"	DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan.
5th	"	JAMES MEBANE, of Caswell.
6th	"	Hon. ABRAM RENCHER, of Chatham.
7th	"	JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore.
8th	"	Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
9th	"	CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
10th	"	Col. WM. L. LONG, of Halifax.
11th	"	WM. W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
12th	"	THOMAS P. JONES, of Perquimons.
13th	"	JOSIAH COLLINS, of Washington.
14th	"	JAMES W. BRYAN, of Carteret.
15th	"	DANIEL B. BAKER, of New Hanover.

Election the 12th of November.

Republican Whig Ticket.

FOR THE SENATE.
JAMES W. OSBORNE, Esq.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
WM. F. DAVIDSON, Esq.
J. T. DRAFFIN, Esq.
ELI STEWART, Esq.

FOR SHERIFF.
THO. N. ALEXANDER, Esq.

Election the 13th of August.

☞ The communication from Mr. C. Erwin, was received too late for this paper.

☞ The following Magistrates were elected on the 28th ult. the Special Court for the ensuing year, viz:

ANDREW GRIER,
JAMES M. BLACK,
ROBT. D. ALEXANDER,
LAIRD H. HARRIS,
JOHN M'CORKLE.

Maj. Morrow having resigned the office of Coroner Henry C. Owen was elected to fill the place.

☞ *Mr. Stanly's Speech.*—We inserted sometime ago Mr. Stanly's Speech without the Appendix, intending at an early day to publish the remainder but other interesting matter crowded so upon us as to exclude the Appendix earlier, so that we have concluded to publish the entire Speech. Our readers will see how some of the public money has been squandered without an appropriation by law and if countenanced in one instance, they can form some small idea of what extravagance will be winked at when used under an appropriation. The impression has been pretty general that the Superintendent had furnished the Mint building altogether at his own private expense but evidence is now produced to the contrary. Is it any wonder then that he can cut a dash where part of it is paid for out of Uncle Sam's big chest.

Mrs. Hutchison's School.—On the 27th and 28th ult. the Examination of the young Ladies of Mrs. Hutchison's School took place at the Presbyterian Church. It being Court week we were prevented from attending, yet we learn from some who were present that the young Ladies acquitted themselves uncommonly well, and showed that Mrs. H. was fully competent to the task she had undertaken. Mrs. H's. character as a Tutoress is not dependant on a Newspaper puff, she has been too long engaged in this arduous undertaking to need such a recommendation, but the best evidence of her capacity will be in the continued respectability of her School in point of numbers, and as one we believe fully capable is at the head of the Institution, we hope the citizens of this section will not let her leave for the want of proper encouragement. It will be seen by an advertisement in to-day's paper that the Exercises of the Institution will be resumed on the 1st Monday in October next.

MR. MOREHEAD.

On Tuesday of last week this gentleman addressed the citizens of this county in Charlotte, and spoke about four hours entering pretty largely into an examination of matters and things relative to the important questions now before the People. Mr. Wm. H. Haywood also received a merited castigation for his gross misrepresentations of Mr. Morehead, in his printed speech relative to his votes on the bill to prevent free persons of color from emigrating to this State. Mr. Morehead noticed the corruption and extravagance of the Administration in strong but merited language. He was in possession of the documents and offered them to the inspection of any friend of the Administration who might wish to examine them. He noticed particularly the conduct of Government officers in buying a large quantity of Corn and transporting it to the Western part of North Carolina for the use of the Indians and after it got there the officers found they had too much. The Corn cost the Government $1 50 per bushel, it was there sold from 18 to 60 cents per bushel, according to the quantity sold. He also noticed the appointment of an officer who had to travel 4000 miles to render three days duty, who received $1500, which could have been performed no doubt by some man on the spot, but some friend of the Administration must have an opportunity of sucking largely of "Treasury pap." In his address he remarked that it was very easy to say a million and a quarter of dollars, but he asked if they had ever calculated how large a sum these seven little words expressed, or had ever estimated how many wagons it would take, at 4,000 lbs. to the wagon, to carry $1,250,000 in gold or silver? It takes, continued he, fellow citizens, just NINETEEN WAGONS AND THREE-QUARTERS; and this vast sum of your money was stolen by a single officer of Mr. Van Buren's administration!!—Samuel Swartwout. And it would take 450 WAGONS, at 4,000 lbs. each to carry the amount annually expended by Mr. Van Buren's economical administration.

Mr. Morehead noticed Mr. Poinsett's plan for the re-organization of the Militia and exhibited pretty plainly to view the danger of such a system. Even admitting that Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Poinsett, were honest in their notions, yet it would be putting power in the President which might fall into the hands of a bad man.—Say for instance, that the President had the power of calling out 4,400 men at this time for drill—well, here comes on an important election, Governor and Members to the Legislature, well the President wants his friends elected—just before the election he orders out the Militia in Whig counties and in Van Buren counties a few days after the election, to rendezvous in South Carolina for drill, how easy it would be for him to succeed in carrying his point. Just in the same way might the Presidential election be carried.

There was a large number of persons present of both parties, and we know that what he said was unpalatable by the restlessness manifested by the Vanites. No attempt was made at reply.

☞ *Shame.*—We understand that while in Lincoln county Mr. Morehead attended a gathering of the people, near Beatie's Ford, at which Mr. Hoke was present and spoke some four or five hours. Mr. Morehead attempted to reply but was prevented by a bleating set up by the Van Buren men. We should be ashamed of our party could they behave so uncourteous to a respectable opponent.

☞ *Another Candidate.*—We understand that a few days ago one of the Van Buren candidates for the Legislature in Lincoln county, on the stump was enlightening the people relative to the claims of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, stated that he had never rose to the grade of General, but was an aid to one *Gen. Tippecanoe.* In our own county we have heard of men making the same statement.

☞ See Mr. Graham's Circular to the Freemen of the Twelfth Congressional District.

Also, Gen. Harrison's Speech at the celebration at Fort Meigs.

A CLOSER.

In the present canvass for the Legislature, the people should be sure to propound the following question to each candidate who presents himself before them:—Do you approve of the admission of negro testimony in any case against white persons? If the candidate should answer (as he most probably will) that he does not regard it as proper to admit the testimony of free negroes against white persons in any trial whatever: Then the following interrogatory should be propounded to the candidate—can you conscienciously support for the Presidency a man who has approved of the use of negro testimony against White persons. This daring outrage Martin Van Buren has committed in approving the proceedings which occurred in the case of Midshipman Hoge, who was convicted partly by the force of negro testimony.—*Ral. Star.*

TO THE WHIGS—A CAUTION.

Now that Congress has adjourned, we may expect a new impulse to be given to the Federal machinery of falsehood throughout all its ramifications. We have it from a sure hand, that the party dispersed, with a clear understanding, that each and every member was to use every appliance possible to deceive and mislead the people.—Garbled documents have been prepared to aid in the unholy work. The character of Gen. Harrison is to be still farther traduced, his services depreciated, and his opinions misrepresented. Forgery and false certificates, having already been used, will no doubt be resorted to again.

Let the Whigs be upon their guard—*Call for the proof of every charge* that may be advanced against Gen. Harrison and the Whigs, and charge home upon this corrupt Administration, with the evidences furnished by itself, in official documents.—*Richmond Whig.*

[FROM THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

The following is the Certificate of J. J. Blackwood, presented last week to be laid before the Public:

Dear J. D. Boyd:

Sir: Your note of this date is before me, and as Mr. Smith's friends seem to apprehend that "his character for truth will be assailed," I give below the substance of the conversation, as I recollect it, which occurred between Mr. Smith and Dect. G. W. Caldwell in the room of the mansion house, about the time of the Congressional election in August last.

Doctor Caldwell was complaining that his wife's relations had always opposed him in politics, and not only so, but had endeavored to injure him otherwise. Mr. Smith replied that he was one of the relations, and denied that they had opposed Dr. Caldwell, but that he (Dr. C.) had changed some years ago and was opposing them. Dr. Caldwell denied that he had ever acted inconsistently in politics, to which Mr. Smith replied that some thought he had acted so in relation to a division of the County. Dr. Caldwell seemed to become very much excited, and said he had heard that he had been charged, by some people in town, with defeating the bill for division, which charge was false; but since they had made so much talk about it, the *County never should be divided, but he intended to have the Court House moved down towards the lower end of it, and that would blow these merchants in Charlotte to the d—l,* for they had all been opposed to a division until the bill was lost, and then they had turned round and were trying to break him down by charging him falsely with the very thing they wished—meaning the loss of the bill.

There was some further conversation between Dr. Caldwell and Mr. Smith before I left, but as I have stated the part to question, I do not think it necessary to state any more.

For the reason mentioned in my note of yesterday, I hope this will not be used, unless it should become necessary in *defence of Mr. Smith's character and not otherwise.*

Yours, &c.
J. J. BLACKWOOD.

Mr. Helton:—I understand that Wm. M. Maxwell has given a Certificate to Green Caldwell, stating that I was not present at the Mansion House when a controversy arose between Caldwell and Smith. The gentleman has done this regardless of truth, which I can make appear. Whether he was in his proper mind or not, when he did this; or whether he was paid for it, or did it merely for the love of falsehood, it is unknown to me. But one thing I do know: he has told a lie about the matter on that point. Let the gentleman make oath that I was not present on that occasion, and then he will see what will follow. The Captain may think as he pleases of this; if he is not satisfied, let him swear that I was not present on that occasion, and he will catch something that will shave closer than this. He made the attack upon me, and I have a right to defend myself, which I will do.

T. R. HUGHES.

August 3, 1840.

From the Raleigh Register.

ANOTHER VILE AND INFAMOUS SLANDER PUT FORTH.

The Extra issued from the Standard Office a few days since, in which was inserted an anonymous communication against the Editor of this paper teeming with LIES and MISREPRESENTATIONS, contained the following foul and false charge against Gen. Harrison. The hand which penned it is ready for any deed however dark!

"HARRISON THE SEDUCER.

"The whiggery have given us Harrison the Hard Cider drinker, Harrison the Log Cabin Tenant, with other similar claims so meritorious in the eyes of the "talents and decency" party, but they have neglected to show him up in another light—that of a seducer. The Editor of the Ohio Statesman quotes matter on this subject, which appeared in a *Federal* paper in 1825. The pith of the story is contained in the following paragraph:"

"Perhaps there has not been in the State of Ohio, a more melancholy and dastardly case of seduction than this. During the summer and fall of 1825, Harrison's own family left North Bend and resided in Cincinnati. Dr. Brower, being a poor but respectable man, with a highly respectable family, was invited by Harrison to move to North Bend and reside in his house, with whom he, Harrison, boarded on his farm. Miss Brower was a young, artless girl, and General Harrison marked her for his prey."

We cannot find language to express our contempt for men who will thus traduce the private character of one who has always been distinguished for the correctest moral deportment and the highest private virtues! Yes, there are those, who will approach the altar in public with all the solemnity of a saint, and spend their privacy in inventing and propagating slanders against their neighbors? How despicable! And how much more despicable and mean it is to revive an old falsehood which has been publicly refuted. Two days after this slander appeared against Gen. Harrison, which has been again brought to life in the vile Extra of the Standard, he published the following card:

"*I shall take no further notice at this time of the publication of J. H. Brower, which appeared in the Emporium of Thursday last, than to say, that the charge which he has there promulgated, against his own sister, is a* BASE UNFOUNDED, and MALICIOUS SLANDER. *That although the negative part of the proposition lies on me, I shall be able to show to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind, that such is the character of that charge, wherever and however an investigation of the subject may take place.*

(Signed) W. H. HARRISON.

Cincinnati, 4th February, 1825."

How desperate must be the cause of those who would resort to such *low—infamous* slanders to sustain themselves!—*Well*—CAN a Christian community countenance such despicable conduct?

AN OPPONENT OF GEN. HARRISON.

The Cincinnati Advertiser, who holds the office of public printer under Mr. Van Buren, thus speaks of General Harrison:

"Gen. Harrison is *not* a RICH man. He has not taken those wicked means to enrich himself that many of his warmest friends have taken,—he has been HONEST IN ALL HIS DEALINGS—HE HAS BEEN FAITHFUL IN ALL THE PUBLIC OFFICES HE HAS HELD—AND HE HAS NOT TAKEN THOSE ADVANTAGES HE MIGHT HAVE DONE, WITHOUT THE VIOLATION OF ANY DUTY."

City Post Office, on the last day of the Session.—It has been stated to us, by one whose information on the subject cannot be doubted, that on last Tuesday, the day of the adjournment of Congress, no less than *three hundred and forty four bushels of documents and newspapers were sent from our City Post Office by the mails going East, West, North, and South.*

[Nat. Int. 25th ult.

OMINOUS TO THE "FOLLOWER!"

The Columbus (Ohio) papers contain an address, to their brethren throughout the Union, signed by *one hundred and forty-eight* original Jacksonmen, and setting forth their reasons at length for repudiating the "follower," and supporting General Harrison. It is also to be remembered, by those who would truly read this sign, that the whole number of signers—one hundred and forty-eight men, good and true—are members of the "Jackson Reform True American Association of Columbus, Ohio," as well as 'original Jacksonmen.' They are not scattered over the State, but are dwellers of that city and vicinity. When such limits contain such a number of changes, in favor of the cause of Harrison and Reform, it should be a caution to the spoilers. But these are not all. It is understood there are a number more, even in the same region, besides the 148, "whose names could not be got in time for the paper," in which the address was published, but which will be given in a pamphlet edition of the address. The original Jacksonmen of the West are, in fact, moving rapidly to the support of Harrison. With regard to Ohio, the Cincinnati Gazette, after noticing the address of the 148 at Columbus, adds, that "numerous secessions have lately taken place in Licking, Muskingum, Perry, Harrison and Jefferson. Conversions are heard of daily."

With such marked demonstrations of the popular sentiment of the great West against him, and in favor of Harrison, the spoiler chief must have lost all sagacity and "cunning," if he can still hope to maintain his hold upon the purse and the sword, beyond the 4th of March next.—Against such evidence of the public judgment, even his "standing army," if added to the Sub-Treasury, would not suffice to lengthen out his term of office, for a single day.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

GOOD DOCTRINE.

In a letter from Major Campbell, late Treasurer, in reply to an invitation to the Clarksburg Convention, we find the following Whig principles:

I offer you these as my sentiments, which I hope in my absence you will present to your Convention:

1st. One Term only for the President, to guard him against the temptation to prostitute the powers of the Executive to obtain his re-election.

2d. No sub-Treasury system which increases the Executive power, "already too great for a Republic," and which can be beneficial alone to the officers and other creditors of the Government.

3d. No Bankrupt Law by the General Government to be applied to our State banks, which would enable the Executive of the U. States to crush our State institutions and destroy our State Governments.

4th. No discretionary powers in the hands of the President to use and dismiss the banks as it may suit his sovereign will and pleasure, as such a power would throw the whole of the banking institutions of our country at the feet of the President as supplicants for his favor or miserable slaves of his power.

5th. No discretionary power to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes *ad libitum*, as it would enable him to flood the country with the most dangerous kind of all paper money.

6th. No re-organization of the militia, which places them in the service of the United States in a time of peace, and under the absolute command of the President, as it violates the Constitution, and lays the foundation of a military despotism.

7th. And no more of Mr. President Van Buren after his present term expires, as he has recommended all these measures, and has converted the whole power of the Executive into an electioneering machine for party purposes, which, if not taken out of his hands, will *demoralize* the country, and convert the Government into an odious despotism.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and esteem, your fellow-citizen,

JOHN CAMPBELL.

THE PEOPLE IN MOTION.

A Great Popular Movement in Michigan.—The Editor of the Detroit Advertiser writes from Kalamooza, under date of the 4th inst. "The largest Convention of freemen ever held in Michigan, has just closed. There were over *Four Thousand* present, near a *Thousand* of whom were ladies!—The spectacle was a sublime one, and a matter of profound wonder to all who have been wont to look upon our beautiful new State as but sparsely populated. And so it is; but no one would have believed it, to have witnessed the arrival, from one direction, and in one procession, of 2,000 persons, in 250 two, four, and six horse wagons. This immense procession bore every mark of a long and thickly settled country, yet it was composed of persons gathered over a surface of ten, fifteen and twenty miles impelled, forward however, in the glorious work in which they are engaged, by the purest patriotism.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

AN EXCELLENT SENTIMENT.

The late anniversary of our Declaration of Independence has been fruitful in excellent sentiments, both political, moral, temperate, and jocose. Among the best is one by Speaker Winthrop, of Massachusetts, which he delivered at Bridgewater, and prefaced thus:

"No Massachusetts man, he said, could fail to feel a peculiar pride as he cast his eye over the great Declaration, which had made this day immortal, at finding at the head of the roll, and written in that noble hand which seemed to have been destined for that precise distinction, the name of JOHN HANCOCK, one of the proscribed Massachusetts patriots, whom the British General expressly excepted from his proclamation of pardon in 1775. Now, it was owing to the act of BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Virginia, the father of WILLIAM HENRY, that Massachusetts enjoyed its proud pre-eminence on the roll of Independence. It was related that, when the Continental Congress were about to choose a President, BENJAMIN HARRISON resigned his own pretensions, and took JOHN HANCOCK by the hand and placed him in the chair, exclaiming, 'We will shew Mother Britain how much we care for her, by taking a Massachusetts man whom she so unjustly proscribed.'

"Mr. Winthrop then proposed the following sentiment:

"*The Whigs of Massachusetts.*—They will do towards WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, what his father did towards their own JOHN HANCOCK, and 'show the tories how much we care for them, by taking as our President the man whom they have so unjustly proscribed."

Desertion—A Whole Committee Bolted.—The entire Van Buren Vigilance Committee at Belmont, Ohio, have abandoned all further service in the ranks of the power party, and rallied under the patriotic flag of Harrison and Reform. Their address to the People concludes thus:

"We can no longer support a party whose golden policy is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer;" and whose professions for the dear People have been so long and loud, but whose practice proves to us that they love the "loaves and fishes" more than the People's rights. For these, and similar reasons, we cannot support Martin Van Buren for the Presidency in the fall of 1840.

Wm. James,	Dorson Finch,
James McFadden,	John Boutfoot,
James Mitchell,	Wm. Bramhall,
John Pollock,	M. Harrison,
Thomas Prue,	Eli Marlow,
D. Rosebrough,	David Mercer."

We learn through the Columbus Enquirer, that 2,000 persons attended the Tippecanoe celebration of the 4th of July, in Columbus, (Georgia.) That paper says, "it would be in vain to attempt a description of the enthusiasm which pervaded the meeting during the reading of the toasts."

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—JULY 22.

Brandy, Peach,	a 50	Feathers,	30 a 40
do Apple,	37 a 45	Iron,	5½ a 6
Bacon,	10 a 11	Molasses,	33 a 34
Beeswax,	23 a 28	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	7 a 12½
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf & Lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8½	Salt,	75 a 80
do Bagging,	16 a 20	do in sacks,	90 a 2 25
Corn,	60 a 65	Wheat,	60 a
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Whiskey,	35 a 37½
Flour,	$4½ a $5	Wool,	15 a 16

CHERAW—JULY 15.

Bacon,	9 a 10	Iron,	$5½ a 6¼
Beeswax,	20 a 23	Lard,	11 a 12½
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	40 a 45
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oats,	40 a 50
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,	$4 a 5
Cotton,	8 a 8½	Sugar,	8 a 12½
Corn,	75 a 87½	Salt, in sacks,	$2 a 2½
Flour,	a $5½	do bushel,	87½ a $1
Feathers,	45 a 50	Tallow,	a 12½

CAMDEN—JULY 25.

Bacon,	8 a 12	Iron, Swedes,	8 a 6¼
Bale Rope,	10 a 14	do. English,	5 a 6
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	45 a 56
Butter,	15 a 25	Oats,	45 a 50
Cotton,	5 a 8½	Sugar,	10 a 13
Coffee,	14 a 16	Salt, in sack,	$3½ a
Corn,	90 a 95	do. bulk,	$1 a 1¼
Flour,	5¼ a 6	Tallow,	10 a 12½

COLUMBIA—JULY 30.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	87½ a 93½
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	50 a 62
Bacon, round,	7 a 8	Iron, Swedes,	$6 a 7
Butter, country,	20 a 31	do English,	$5 a 6
Cotton,	5 a 8	Lard,	10 a 12
Mackerel,	$20 a 12	Molasses, Cuba	40 a 50
Flour, country,	$7 a 8	do. N. O.	50 a 56

CHARLESTON—JULY 25.

Bacon,	6¼ a 13	Lard,	10½ a 11
Bagging, Hemp	18 a 22	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	12 a 16	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	8 a 11½	do No. 3	8 a 8½
Cotton, upland	7 a 8½	Nails, cut,	7½ a 7¾
Coffee,	9 a 11½	Rice,	$3½ a $3¾
Corn,	50 a 54	Salt, sacks,	$1¾ a 00
Flour,	5¾ a 6¼	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	8½ a 00	do T. Island	30 a 00
do Swedes,	5 a 00	Sugars,	5 a 10
Molasses, Cuba	21 a 22	Loaf and Lump	14 a 17
do N. O.	27 a 29	Teas,	45 a $1½

THE Nullifiers of Mecklenburg are respectfully invited to attend at Steel's Old Field, (known as McCauley's Muster Ground) on the Providence Road, South of McMichael's Creek, on TUESDAY, 12th August, at twelve o'clock, to consult on the interest of the country.

July 30th, 1840.

THE CHARLOTTE FEMALE ACADEMY

WILL be re-opened on the 1st Monday of October. Pupils can be accommodated with board, either in respectable families in the Village, or in the Academy with the Teachers, at $9 per month:

Terms of Tuition per Session.

3D CLASS.
Reading, Spelling, with the Elements of Geography and Arithmetic, } $08 50

2D CLASS.
Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Emerson's 2d part Arithmetic and Olney's Geography, } $10 50

1ST CLASS.
Including the studies of the second, with larger systems of Arithmetic and Geography, Algebra, Composition, Botany, History, Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c. &c. } $16 50

EXTRA BRANCHES.

French, per Session,	$10 00
Poonah Painting, per course,	10 00
Water Colors, per Session,	10 00
Chenille Work, Embroidery, Worsted Work, Lamp Mats, Sockets, Screens, per course,	5 00

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON,
Principal.

Aug. 4, 1840. 149

Administrators' Sale.

THE subscribers having qualified as administrators on the estate of Adam A. Springs, dec'd. will sell, on the 20th instant, at his Plantation, on the South Fork of the Catawba River in Lincoln county, commonly known as the Shoals,

HORSES, CATTLE, Hogs & SHEEP,

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Tools, &c.

Also, will be hired at the same time 4 or 5 negroes for two or three months.

—ALSO—

On the 22d instant, at the plantation belonging to said dec'd three miles south of Charlotte,

HORSES, CATTLE, Hogs & SHEEP,

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Tools, &c.

Terms made known on the days of sale.

ELI HOYLE,
ANDREW GRIER, } *Admrs.*

August 1, 1840. 146

Strayed

FROM the Subscriber, on the 25th of July last, Two COLTS, one a beautiful Sorrel Filly, three years old, having no marks by which she can be particularly described; the other a Bay Horse Mule two years old, without particular marks. Any person finding or taking up said Colts, and giving the subscriber information, shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble.

LEWIS DINKINS.

Providence Settlement, Aug. 4, 1840. 45tf

BLANK WARRANTS for sale at this OFFICE.

POETRY.

WHEN THIS OLD HAT WAS NEW.

When this old hat was new, the people used to say,
The best among the Democrats was Harrison and Clay;
The Locos now assume the name, a title most untrue,
And most unlike their party name, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, Van Buren was a Fed,
An enemy to every man, who labored for his bread,
And if the people of New York have kept their records true,
He voted against the poor man's rights, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, Buchanan was the man
Best fitted in the Keystone State, to lead the Fed'ral clan,
He swore 'if Democratic blood should make his veins look blue,
He'd cure them by Phlebotomy, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, ('twas eighteen hundred eleven,)
Charles Ingersol did then declare, by all his hopes of heaven,
'Had he been able to reflect, he'd been a tory true,
And never have thought it a reproach,' when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, of Richard Rush 'twas said,
To figure well among the feds, he wore a black cockade;
Deny this Locos, if you please, for every word is true,
I know full well old Dicky Rush, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, the Senator from Maine,
Destroyed by fire an effigy, t' immortalize his name,
The effigy was Madison's if common fame be true,
So Reuel Williams was a fed, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, 'twas in the Granite State,
That Henry Hubbard asked each town to send a delegate
To meet in council at the time when Federalism blue,
Made Hartford look like indigo, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, Sam Cushman did declare
That should a soldier cross the lines, he hoped he'd perish there,
And leave his bones in Canada for enemies to view,'
So much for his Democracy, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, Old Governor Provost,
The States invaded, at the head of numerous British host,
Then mark, ye Locos, what did Martin Chittenden then do?
Forbid Green Mountain Boys to fight! when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, Woodbury and Van Ness,
E. Allen Brown, and Stephen Haight were with the Federal mess,
A. H. Everett, and Martin Field, and Sam C. Allen too,
Now patent Democrats were Feds, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, those worthies did oppose
The cause, and friends of liberty, and stood among their foes,
Not so with 'Granny Harrison, for at Tippecanoe
He bravely fought the savage foe, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, the friends of Liberty
Knew well the merits of old Tip, while fighting at Maumee:
Come now, huzza for Harrison, just as we used to do,
When first we heard of Proctor's fall when this old hat was new.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRATITUDE.

In the advance of the French army in the fatal campaign against Russia, a French Colonel, whilst strolling in the suburbs of Wilna, heard cries of distress from a house, and entering to ascertain the cause, he found four soldiers engaged in plunder and ill treating an aged Jew and a young girl, who appeared the only inhabitants. He instantly interfered; the marauders, not being inclined to relinquish their prey, proceeded to blows, and the Colonel who was an excellent swordsman laid two of his assailants dead on the spot, and drove the other from the house severely wounded: he himself received some slight wounds, and a ball grazed his cheek. The old Jew and his daughter were profuse in their thanks, and the Colonel at their request made their house his head quarters while his regiment remained at Wilna. On the return of the remnant of the French army, oppressed with fatigue, want and disease, the worn out soldier in rags, sought the dwelling of the Jew, and with difficulty was recognized, so completely changed was his appearance. Every service that active benevolence could prompt was instantly exerted; the Jew, his daughter, and household, wept over him, watched at his bedside, nursed him with the fondest care, and when the Russians entered kept him concealed till he was perfectly recovered. The Jew then completely furnished his wardrobe, and contrived to send him through the hostile armies to France. At the peace the Colonel was obliged to retire on a miserable pittance, which an aged mother and a sister shared. He had forgotten the Jew at Wilna, when one evening in the spring of 1816, a man called at his humble abode in the suburbs of Paris, and having satisfied himself as to his identity, placed in his hands a packet, and vanished. On opening it, the Col. found bills on a banker in Paris to the amount of £5000, with the following note:—"He whose daughter you preserved from a brutal ravishment, whose life you saved, and whose house you preserved from plunder, at the imminent risk of your life, sends you no humble offering of his gratitude, in the hope it may be useful to you, and which he can well spare from the ample means he possesses; the only return he requires is, that if ever you hear the Jews contemned you will say that one of that race knew how to be grateful." The sequel is still more extraordinary. The old Jew died at Vienna, and his daughter, the heiress of his immense wealth, the largest portion of which was in the French Funds, visited Paris; it was natural she should seek the brave man who had preserved her from the worst of fates, and with no common emotions he found the young girl he had protected now blooming and beautiful, and grateful as she was engaging. He soon became a lover, and she soon consented to be his wife; and with her hand they received more than £100,000 as a dowry.—*English Paper.*

Four funny fellows.—Theodore Cibber in company with three others, made an excursion. Theodore had a false set of teeth—a second a glass eye—a third a cork leg—but the fourth had nothing in particular except a funny way of shaking his head.

They travelled in a post coach, and while on the first stage, after each had made merry with his neighbor's infirmity, they agreed at every baiting place, to effect the same singularity. When they came to breakfast, they were all to squint—and language cannot express how admirably they all squinted—for they went a degree beyond the superlative. At dinner they all appeared to have a cork leg, and stumping about made more diversion than at breakfast. At tea they were all deaf—but at supper, which was at the 'Ship at Dover,' each man resumed his character, the better to play his part in the farce they had consented among them. When they were ready to go to bed, Cibber cried out to the waiter,—'Here, you fellow take out my teeth.'

'Teeth, sir?' said the man.

'Ay, teeth, sir. Unscrew that wire, and they'll come out together.'

After some hesitation, the man did as he was ordered. This was no sooner done than a second called out—"Here, you! take out my eye.'

'Sir,' said the waiter, 'your eye?'

'Yes my eye. Come here you stupid dog. Pull up that eyelid, and it will come out as easy as possible.'

This done the third cried out—'Here you rascal, take off my leg.'

This he did with less reluctance, being before apprised that it was cork, and also conceiving that it would be his last job.—He was, however, mistaken; the fourth watched his opportunity, and whilst the frightened waiter was surveying with rueful countenance, the eye, teeth and leg, lying on the table, cried in a frightful hollow voice—'Come here, sir—take off my head.' Turning around and seeing the man's head shaking like that of a mandarin upon a chimney-piece he darted out of the room; and after tumbling down stairs, he ran madly about the house as if terrified out of his senses.—*Flower of Anecdotes.*

"WHERE ARE MY BOOTS?"

A Baltimore correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser gives the following account of some of his experiences on the road:—

"The great Whig Convention, which is to assemble here at next week, bids fair to be better attended than any convention ever attended in this country. Many of the public houses between this and Boston are literally full, and yesterday, on our arrival at Philadelphia, the cars for Baltimore contained, I was told, four hundred passengers. The fact of there being so much travelling, just at this time, will serve for an excuse for many inconveniences which the "*wayfaring*" must suffer. As we were about leaving the hotel at Philadelphia this morning, there was some delay from a passenger in the third story. Pretty soon we heard a sharp altercation up stairs, followed by the appearance of a short, fat man with a red face, who preceded a negro with an arm full of boots. The short fat man hobbled to the bar, and in a sort of ominous whisper, as though he took great credit for not being in a towering passion, said:

"Landlord, where are *my boots?*"

"Why, really, sir, I—what number were they?"

"What has that to do with it," said the fat man, beginning to get excited. "I don't know the number; I believe they were 8, with low heels and pegged.

"Ah, you mistake, what is the number of your room?"

"Forty-five."

"And did you put the number on your boots, when you took them off?"

"What have I to do with marking boots? Do you think I carry a bottle of ink in my pocket to prevent my boots being stolen?"

"But there was a piece of chalk on the stand, where you took them off."

"A piece of thunder and lightning," said the other. "I'll tell you what, landlord, that won't do. The simple question is, where are my boots? I took them off in this house, and you are responsible for them. That's law all over the world."

"Carriage waiting," said the driver.

"Let it wait," said the fat man. "Suppose I can go without my boots?"

"Here be one pair that wer'n't marked," said the black, "are them um?"

"Them um, you black rascal, why they are an inch too short and the heels are two inches high."

"Carriage waiting, and the boat will leave if I wait any longer," shouted the driver, while we were all in the carriage and urging him to start.

The fat man gasped for breath. "Landlord, I again ask, *where are my boots?*"

"Why—really, sir, I——"

"Go, or not?" said the driver.

The short man seized the unmarked boots and strained and pulled, till he got them on, and groaning as though his feet were in a vice.

"I'll tell you what it is, Landlord, I call all these people to witness——"

"Carriage starting," said the by-standers.

The fat man started too, and was just getting into the coach, when the black touched his coat tail, saying, "remember the servant, sir?"

"Yes," said the other, turning around and laying his cane over the waiter's head, "take that, and that, and try and see if you can remember me, and my boots too."

After we reached the boat and for a long time, the fat man seemed lost in a reverie, looking at his new boots. I once heard him mutter—"After all, if I get the heels cut off, they won't be so very uncomfortable, and mine did leak a little."

Thus may we draw comfort from the worst of ills; for what is worse than losing one's boots when the carriage is waiting, and the boat about to start?

AS YOU WERE.

During the late war with Great Britain, a dashing belle, who is now a very kind mother of several children, found her progress arrested as she passed down Court street, Boston, by a flood which prevented her passage to the opposite walk. She paused to consider her situation, and anxiously looking toward the desired haven, when an honest tar, with a canvass hat, and blue ribbon inscribed—U. S. frigate Constitution, bare up and reconnoitered her position. Without any apology or ceremony, he encircled her waist with his muscular arms, and wading knee deep through the water, landed lady sensitive on the opposite shore: More vexed than grateful, our belle curled her pretty lip, and said "you are an impudent fellow, sir." Belay that my dear, said Jack, I'll make you fast again. Suiting the action to the word he lifted her a second time, and re-forded the stream, placed safely again where he first found her, observing with a good natured laugh,—And you love your mooring so well, hearty, smoke my binnicle but you may lay at anchor there. The above is true. The lady has grown wiser and less sensitive since this lecture on squeamishness was read to her, and she frequently amuses her friends by relating the anecdote.

MOFFATT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and reduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFATS LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description.—Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Prices 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by
T. J. HOLTON,
Charlotte, N. C.

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

THE BIBLE.

Of all the boons God has bestowed upon our ignorant and erring race, we are bound to say that the Bible is the noblest and most precious. We bring not into comparison with this the glorious sun-light, nor the rich sustenance which is poured forth from the storehouse of the earth, though dust, to soar up into companionship with angels. The Bible is the developement of man's immortality, the guide which informs him how he may move off triumphantly from a contracted and temporary scene, and grasp destinies of unbounded splendor—eternity his lifetime and infinity his home. It is the record too, which tells this rebellious section of God's unlimited empire is not excluded from our Maker's compassion; but that the creatures who move upon its surface, though they have basely sepulchred in sinfulness and corruption the magnificence of their nature, are yet so dear in their ruin to him, who formed them, that he bowed down the heavens in order to open their graves. Oh! you have only to think what a change would pass on the aspect of our race, if the Bible were suddenly withdrawn, and all remembrance of it swept away, and you arrive at some faint notion of the worth of the volume. Take from Christendom the Bible, and you have taken the moral chart by which alone its population can be guided. Ignorant of the truth of God, and only guessing at their immortality, the tens of thousands would be as mariners tossed on a wide ocean without a star to guide, and without a compass by which to steer. The blue lights of the Storm-fiend would burn ever in the shrouds; and when the tornado rushes across the waters, there would be heard nothing but the shriek of the terrified, and the groans of the departing. It were to mantle the earth with more than Egyptian darkness; it were to dry up the fountain of human happiness; it were to take life from our waters, and leave them stagnant, and the stars from our heavens and leave them in sackcloth, and the verdure from our valleys and leave them in barrenness; it were to make the present all recklessness; the future all hopelessness, the maniac's revelry, and the fiend's delight, if you could annihilate that precious volume which tells us of God and of Christ, and unveils immortality, and instructs in duty and woos to glory. Such is the Bible.

Prize it, ye youth, and study it more and more. Prize it ye aged, for it leads to the New Jerusalem. Prize it every one of ye, as you are intelligent, immortal beings—for it giveth understanding to the simple.—*Bishop Heber.*

FOR CASH ONLY.
Bale Yarn & Brown Shirting

Manufactured at Lexington, N. C.

I HAVE received a quantity of the above articles, which I will sell wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices. I believe the Shirtings the best I ever saw in any part of the United States. I wish the Merchants and Farmers to call and examine, and I shall be sure of a sale.

H. B. WILLIAMS, *Agent.*
Charlotte, July 14, 1840. 42*tf*

On hand, Come and Buy!

I HAVE on hand at this time, several **Carryalls, Jumpers, Carybees,** and **2 well-finished Sulkies,** one of which is very fine, and I am continually putting up Work in the above line. Gentlemen wishing to buy would do well to call in and see for themselves as good terms will be given them.

All kinds of REPAIRING done as heretofore, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Seventh-street.

WM. L. MITCHELL.
Charlotte, July 7, 1840. 41*tf*

Lost by Mail

BETWEEN Charlotte N. C. and Kanawha C. H. Va. the right hand half of a Twenty Dollar Note, of the Bank of the United States, payable to John E. Maddux or order, Office of Discount and Deposite in Natchez, dated June 8th L. Marsham, President. The letter was mailed 1833, and No. 4786. Tho. Henderson, Cashier, about the 10th of February, 1837.

SOPHIA JONES.
May 12, 1840. 33*tf*

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
PAINTING,
Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his services in the above business to the citizens of this village and the surrounding country. He flatters himself from his long experience in business, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may encourage him. He has in his employ several hands, who will enable him to despatch large

Jobs of Painting

at short notice. His prices are as low as any other workman; and he will furnish Paints, Oils, &c. and do work as low as he can possibly afford it, if required to do so by his employers. As he is determined to do his work well, he solicits a share of public patronage. Letters directed to him at Charlotte, N. C. to the care of Col. M. W. Alexander or at Chesterville, to the care of Mr. McClure, will be punctually attended to.

I. W. THOMPSON.
April 2, 1840. 27*tf*

N. B. All kinds of *Job Painting* neatly executed and at short notice.

To the Fashionable Community!

J. & D. JAMISON

HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

TAILORS,

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill in their profession, render it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having one connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the

Art of Cutting,

they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, so far as cutting and making are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present, under the firm of Jamisons & Co., in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Graham.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1840. 17*tf*

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the

Manufacturing of Carriages,

and assures them that his work, as heretofore, shall be finished on the most improved and durable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.

CARTER CRITTENDEN.
April 10, 1840. 29*tf*

Drs. P. C. Caldwell and Thos. Harris

HAVING reassociated, respectfully tender their services to the community in the various branches of their profession and pledge themselves to attend promptly and devote their entire attention to their professional duties. In difficult cases requiring consultation or the services of both, no extra charge will be made. Their charges generally will be moderate. They may always be found at the shop heretofore occupied by Dr. Harris, unless professionally engaged.

March 31, 1840. 27*tf*

N. B. Dr. Caldwell considers his health sufficiently restored to say to his old friends, that he will wait on them with as much pleasure and energy as he has formerly done.

Drs. Happoldt & Wallace,

HAVING associated, will attend to the practice of **Medicine & Surgery** in all their collateral branches. They may be consulted at all times (except when absent on professional business,) at their office (formerly occupied by Dr. J. M. Happoldt.) Cases requiring consultation shall be attended to without any additional expense.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1840. 15*tf*

3000 LBS. heavy country made BACON for sale. Terms Cash.

N. B. TAYLOR.
Feb. 10, 1840. 20*tf*

PROPOSALS for issuing a Periodical in the City of Raleigh, which will be exclusively devoted to polite Literature and Science, entitled THE EMERALD, and to be edited by Hugh McQueen. It has been remarked by an eminent man, whose enlightened and spirited labors for the welfare and glory of North Carolina will form an interesting portion of her future history, "that the character of the country was principally indebted for its elevation and lustre to the reputation of her public men." And perhaps the voice of calm and impartial reason may safely pronounce the decision, that it would be a vain and impracticable attempt to aim at making known the characters of the meritorious citizens of any community without having first imparted to the world a perspicuous and tangible revelation of its resources of Literature and Science. It is a mournful fact, in connection with the history of this State, that she has suffered immense privations of character and fame from the want of a faithful and accessible organ, through which her devoted sons might communicate to the world those biographical incidents and historical and literary fragments which have been garnered up in the *archives* of private affection, and which are so closely associated with the glory of the people. In this respect, we are far in the rear of other States in the Confederacy, which can prefer no just claim to a superior rank over North Carolina on account of the vaster extent of their moral, intellectual, or physical resources. And we cannot surrender the endearing conviction that this State presents an atmosphere sufficiently genial, and a soil sufficiently grateful to sustain, in vigorous prosperity, a journal purely devoted to Literature and Science, until the experiment shall have been fairly made and have proved unsuccessful.

The most prominent features by which the Emerald will be distinguished, will be a perservering effort to rescue from oblivion the numerous facts which would be so peculiarly qualified to give solidity and extension to the web of our history as a State, and which have been rapidly passing beyond our reach, owing to the wasting influence which is exerted by time over both the written and traditional memorials of men: to refresh the recollection to the talents, virtues and services of these patriotic men who acquitted themselves as faithful guardians of the most precious rights and interests of the State, in the period of her infant weakness; to deliver to the world an accurate knowledge of those who have heightened and adorned her character in more recent times; to elicit and circulate the fruits of vigorous and cultivated intellect, through the medium of articles which will be prepared for the Emerald on the subjects of primary interest, both in the circle of the more severe sciences, and in the milder walks of polite literature; and to advance the interests of popular education, by uniformly persevering in the view of those facts, subjects and examples which will be best calculated to exert a salutary influence over the public mind.

For the purpose of placing the literary resources of the Emerald upon a secure and permanent basis of interest and of usefulness, the aid of intelligent and gifted gentlemen has been solicited in advance of its publication; and the assurances which have been received upon this point are such as to justify the anticipation that the enterprise will be sustained by some of the most luminous and popular pens of which the State may boast.—It is also expected that each number of the Emerald will receive a considerable accession to its interest in presenting a sketch of some eminent citizen of North Carolina. And these sketches will be indiscriminately applied to the characters of both the living and the dead.

It will be one of the chief objects of the Editor to regulate the selections which may be made for the paper, by such approved maxims as to render it a vehicle of useful instruction, and to secure some degree of gratification to every class of readers.

A constant effort will be made to guard against that lengthened species of gravity, which may approach the limits of monotony whilst at the same time the sprightliness of its matter shall not abound in such culpable profusion as to acquire the stamp of levity. The hope is cherished, too, that this periodical will prove equally acceptable to both of the political parties which now divide the population of the Union, in as much as distinguished individuals warmly devoted to each of these classes of men have promised us contributions from their pens; and as every topic which may be even faintly tinctured with the party politics of the times, shall be rigidly and inflexibly excluded from the columns of the Emerald.

TERMS.—The Emerald will be published semi-monthly, in quarto form of eight pages, on an imperial sheet of fine paper and handsome type, at four dollars per annum. Pains will be taken to make it equal, in point of mechanical execution, to any similar publication in the Union; and it is contemplated, in a short time to issue it weekly, should it be found practicable to do so with safety to our own interests and the entertainment afforded to our readers; in which event, the subscription will be increased to five dollars.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 15, 1840.

Coach Making Business

THE subscriber having qualified himself in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS in his line, from the most common to the finest. Having had nine years experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade and standing, will REASONABLY he feels warranted in saying, that his Work shall be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial, be his Work shall not be excelled in point of cheapness, beauty or durability.

All REPAIRING done in the best style and at the shortest notice.

His SHOP will be found one door North-east of Mr. Sumner's dwelling house.

CHARLES OVERMAN.
Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840. 15*tf*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Asher Jones, dec'd, requests all persons having claims against said deceased to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar; and as his affairs is left in such a state as to render it impossible for him to ascertain who are indebted to the estate, he hopes if there is any one indebted to it they will have the honesty to make it known to us so to enable him to pay the debts.

THOS. J. HOLTON.
May 12, 1840.

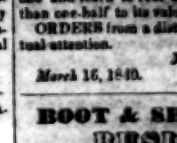
Piedmontese Silk Reel.

THE subscriber having purchased the manufactory of the above reel, offers them now to the Silk Growing Community on as reasonable terms as the article can be procured at the North and equally as good—specimens may be seen at the subscriber's shop in the town of Charlotte. As this is the reel so highly recommended by the well-known friend of the Silk culture, Mr. D. Smith, and the only one that has met with general approbation, every person engaging in the business should immediately provide himself with one and learn to reel silk, thereby adding more than one-half to its value.

ORDERS from a distance will meet with prompt attention.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.
March 16, 1840. 23*tf*

BOOT & SHOE MAKING BUSINESS.



THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a Shop in the town of Charlotte for the purpose of carrying on the above business, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line for those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His work will be done and his charges as moderate as will be consistent with his interest. Cash or Country Produce does. His Shop will be found a few doors North of the Court-House.

All REPAIRING done on short notice.

THOS. MARR.
April 8, 1840. 30

PROSPECTUS OF THE
CAROLINA BEACON,
AND
Metropolitan Omnibus.
BY E. S. REVELY.

THE world is constantly changing;—people are changing, and customs, manners and habits are changing. The arts and sciences are striding ahead in the way of improvement, dashing along our mountains, through rivers, and surmounting obstacle after obstacle with the speed of Hasseppa's steed. In the place of the mean, nasty, dirty sheets, called newspapers, which were formerly sent forth, we now see large neatly printed spirited hebdominals and dailies, on all sides. In the newspaperial world particularly, has this improvement of the age been manifest—and the influence of the newspaper press is daily growing more powerful. Instead of rickety coaches and carts we now dash over land at the tail of queer machines puffing and smoking along at a fearful rate; and in place of barges and sail boats, we now defy the winds, and stem tides and currents by the aid of all powerful *Steam.*

In the newspaperial world, a mighty and wonderful revolution is at hand. It has already shown itself in some of our principal cities—a few country papers have caught the charm, and it is gradually gaining ground throughout this mighty country. In North Carolina, this has not yet shown itself; and the people seem content with the old-fashioned sleepy concerns which are yet published here, devoted to, and their lumbering columns filled with, dirty, blackguard, scheming, demoralizing politics—because their attention has not yet been directed towards that sprightly, dashing, independent, comprehensive, go-ahead modern style which is now outstripping every thing else. There is a lack of *steam* about most newspapers now-a-days,—they navigate on the old plan—they have not yet adopted modern contrivances for dashing ahead. They are "behind the times" and the improvements of the age.

In *news-matters*, the "Beacon" will be prompt and accurate, giving the cream of every thing that occurs, in a pleasant, condensed shape, without wearying the reader with dull details.

In *philosophy and science*, we have an able assistant—a most sage and erudite personage—whose abilities are unsurpassed, and whose attention will be assiduously directed toward the entertainment and instruction of those who read the Beacon.

In *Politics*, the Beacon will be truly independent—not neutral, by any means, (understand us) but INDEPENDENT;—that is, we will say what we please, neither counting favor nor fearing enmity. We hate the Loco Focos, but we do not like the Whigs better than ourself or the people at large; therefore we choose to go for *A. No. 1*, and for the people generally in preference to say any thing or any body else. As, however, it becomes every good citizen to take some interest, in the political affairs of his country, and in the result of the approaching contest for the Presidency, &c., we shall devote a portion of the several numbers of our paper issued before the election to the consideration of matters and things, men and doings connected therewith. After that, we shall turn our attention more exclusively to literary matters, religion, philosophy, agriculture and the like.

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Raleigh, N. C., February, 1840.

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